

## TRUCE ASKED FOR BY BULGARIANS; ALLIES WILL CONFER OVER IT

### Meantime the Victorious Advance Continues and Important Base is Captured

## CAMBRAI MENACED, 16,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

### Berlin Worried over Bulgars' Request for Armistice— Belgians Win Victory Securing 4000 Prison- ers—French Penetrate to River Ailette and Capture Villages—Serbian Troop Enter Veles—Other War News

#### BULGARIA ASKS FOR TRUCE.

London, Sept. 28.—The Government yesterday received from an official and authorized source Bulgaria's application for an armistice. The Bulgarian Government is in conference with Mr. Lloyd George regarding the proposal.

#### BULGARIAN BASE CAPTURED.

Rome, Sept. 28.—Official.—Krivovo, an important Bulgarian base, twenty miles north of Monastir has been captured by our troops. The enemy has also been driven from the mountainous range between the Gera and the Vella rivers.

#### WE TAKE 16,000 PRISONERS.

London, Sept. 29.—Official.—The marching movement around Cambrai progresses favourably. Canadian troops have captured the defence system known as the Maréchal-Mantourne line on the north of Sully. Since the 27th we have captured more than 16,000 prisoners.

#### EXCITEMENT IN BERLIN.

London, Sept. 28.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam states that Germany intends to send a strong protest to Bulgaria against her Premier's request for an armistice. It is believed that Bulgarian Premier's action was taken as a result of Germany's refusal to send sufficient reinforcements to the Bulgarian front. The situation is causing extreme excitement in Germany.

#### SERBIANS ENTER VELES.

London, Sept. 28.—Serbian Official.—Our advance continued on the 26th with excellent results. We reached Kladovo and occupied the town and the railway station. The same day we entered Veles capturing troops, defeating the fortress and our advance towards Kladovo continued. We have captured an enormous number of prisoners who are mostly Germans and a large quantity of war material including several thousand machine guns and three mountain guns and other supplies have fallen into our hands.

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## SPARROWS WERE ONCE WELCOME GUESTS HERE

### Old Time Correspondent of the Gazette Couldn't Say Too Much for the Bird.

Who would have thought that the sparrow was once welcomed to Bermuda as a useful creature and a public servant? Yet that bird which is now denounced as a pest was highly commended for its industry and beneficence some forty years ago. A local gentleman, signing himself 'Sapiens,' wrote to the Royal Gazette on Feb. 23, 1875 as follows:—

THE HOUSE SPARROW.—(PAS-  
SER DOMESTICUS).

To the Editor of the Royal Gazette.

Sir,—Young men who are anxious to rush into matrimony regardless of consequences—have their feathers often knocked on the carpet when "Pa" tells them, it is necessary, to have a house before the bird is parted with. This same rule may apply to the importers of the house sparrow; numbers of which have been received from New York and turned adrift in or near the Town of Hamilton and elsewhere, without a box or house to build in.

This courageous impudent little fellow, is already making himself useful; dozens of them may be seen pecking and pulling at the webs of the Spider in the blinds and windows of houses at the eastern end of the Town. It can be seen hard at work on the trees in the grounds around the Public Buildings, clearing them of insects.

It is very fond of grain of various kinds and does some damage to the farmer, but the destruction of caterpillars and insects, amply compensate for the loss of the grain.

Why not then have some small houses put in the trees, and around the grounds of the Court House, Town House and Public Building, (for the sparrow is a public servant), where they could live in comfort and plenty and be free from the attacks of street arabs, and others who are ever ready to kill a strange bird.

The eggs of the sparrow are speckled, black and white, and very variable. Their habits are not migratory, therefore we are in no danger of losing our stock of suitors to die out for want of suitable houses to live in.

Yours, &c., &c.,

SAPIENS.

Which goes to show that we ought not to be hasty in praising visitors with whom we are not well acquainted. Even a 'Sapiens' may be mistaken. And time proves all things. They tell us that the snail and the Surinam toad had their friends here in the beginning, among warm-hearted people.

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## DEATH OF MRS. FESSENDEN.

### Founder of Bermuda Branch of the I.O.D.E. Passes Away in Canada

Letters from Hamilton, Ont., tell of the death in that city of Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, widow of the late Rev. R. Fessenden, who was at one time headmaster of W.L.E. Institute.

She was the founder of the I.O.D.E. in Bermuda and was very well known here. Her son, Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, is a distinguished electrician and inventor. He married the second daughter of the late Thomas Frost, of "Rockmore," in Smiths Parish.

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## DEATH OF SERGT. WRIGHT.

One of the men of the 2/4 East Yorks Regt. at Prospect who died last week from the prevailing epidemic at the Prospect Garrison Hospital was Sergt. Wright. Sergt. Wright, who had only been recently promoted, was a very friendly and was popular among his comrades. He had seen active service in the present conflict on the Western front with his regiment, and was once wounded by a blow on the head by a Hun with the butt of a rifle.

He was the last of five brothers who had given their all in the present struggle for Justice. He leaves a mother in England.

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## HELPING INFLUENZA VICTIMS.

The ladies of the I.O.D.E. in Hamilton have been busy supplying fruit and a variety of home table delicacies to the military hospital for the benefit of Influenza sufferers. A lot of such provisions were sent off on Sunday and it is understood that three of the ladies went to the Hospital as volunteer aids.

The Thorburn Hall Guild collected a number of boxes of domestic provisions, jellies and fresh eggs for the convalescents at Warwick Camp and sent them there yesterday noon. The ladies of the Guild, and were also engaged in similar work for the sufferers.

## Hamilton Police Court.

### CASE OF ELIZA KELLMAN.

#### CONVICTED AND FINED £5.

Yesterday Eliza Kellman, who failed to attend on Saturday morning, the day fixed for the hearing of a charge against her for stealing a piece of dress material from No. 6 Shed in Hamilton—appeared and was placed in the dock.

His Worship stated the charge, and put the usual question "Are you guilty or not guilty?" Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Watchman Bell, who made the charge then took the witness stand and related how, on the evening of the 26th inst. when on duty at the shed mentioned he saw the defendant woman leaving the wharf close by the shed. Her appearance and actions aroused his suspicion he had followed her to the street, demanding to know what it was she was taking away; but she had denied having anything, but on taking hold of her coat a parcel fell to the ground; this he had taken charge of, and followed her from place to place, until he had established her identity. Fatrolman C. A. Tucker, he said, told him who she was—Mrs. Kellman.

His Worship: "Was it the defendant who took the parcel?"

Witness:—looking at defendant—

"Yes."

Defendant, asked if she had any questions to put to witness, asked "Did you see me take a parcel from the shed?"

Witness: "No."

His Worship: "He has already said he saw you take the parcel."

Defendant then began to talk excitedly, regardless of questioning and His Worship with no little difficulty made her understand that she must confine herself to answering questions only; whereupon she stopped and said she had no more questions to ask.

Defendant was then informed that she was desired to make a statement as to the goods she had taken from the shed.

She then stated that on the night in question she had gone to the shed to see Mr. Brazier, another watchman, to inquire about the purchase of some of the goods there and opening the black bag she had taken with her, she found it contained a bunch of 11 notes—this is the money I had to pay for it.

She had then told her name had appeared in the papers for stealing. And to think—a tremor of indignation pervading her carefully dressed figure as she told him she had stolen the goods, and had been nowhere near where the cloth was.

She admitted that a man—and she didn't know the witness Bell then present—had asked her what she had after leaving the wharf, but she had told him she had nothing to do with the goods, and she had gone to the Colonist building to ask Mr. Yard—a boarder of hers—to endeavour to make the matter cleared up. Mr. Yard, however had requested her to leave, as it was against the rules for women to come to the workroom.

When she had asked Brazier, she said, about the purchasing of some of the goods, Brazier told her that he was only a watchman and had nothing to do with selling the goods, and had finally ordered her and two or three other women to leave the shed.

Defendant insisted on calling Watchman Brazier to give evidence for her, although His Worship pointed out that his testimony would but tend to strengthen the evidence against her, when when she told her she was the case, it merely confirmed the evidence given that she was at the shed that night and he had ordered her and two or three others off.

His Worship said in effect that it was necessary the law should afford protection to owners. It was a difficult matter to keep an eye on such a large number of people as were there under the shed, and it would require an unlimited number of watchmen to protect them effectually, and he determined he would say that in the future any convictions for these offences would be met with imprisonment.

The evidence in this case was quite clear and the case was quickly convicted. He would therefore impose a fine of £4 and 5s costs, and in default of payment two months imprisonment would be laid on.

Defendant became violently excited, gestulating, with her money bag in one hand, and crying out, "It was the witness that told me to do it." His Worship told her she could appeal if she wasn't satisfied, and after further explanation defendant, amid a shout of laughter, and a bitter protest, stepped to the bar, and paid the five pounds.

## HOUSE ARGUES MOTOR CAR ACT

### Several Clauses are Passed after a Long Discussion at Yesterday's Session— Epidemic Inquiry Asked For

"The Motor Car Act, 1918," occupied the attention of the Assembly the space of two hours yesterday afternoon and clauses from 1 to 19 were under discussion in Committee of the House. The first eighteen clauses, with some amendments received a majority vote.

Mr. Hastings Outbridge did not speak at length on the desirability for motor service, as he felt that the various arguments in favour of the measure had been voiced many times in the House.

Mr. H. Villiers Smith said the time was inopportune for the introduction of a public bus service, owned by the Government such as he could support. Although he might agree that the present clauses in favour of the measure had been voiced many times in the House.

Mr. E. F. Zuill endorsed Mr. H. Villiers' remarks and said if the Bill as drawn up passed the House, the public would be well served and only those people who were rich enough to own a private car would benefit by the measure.

Mr. W. A. Moore felt that the indiscriminate use of motor cars would lead to the desecration of the Sabbath Day; working men would be sending a gala day, and those who could not ride in cars would have to stay off the roads. He termed the whole scheme as a rich man's fad.

If there was ever a time when it would be well to experiment with motor service, it is now, said Mr. A. Blackburn Smith. Horses were scarce and expensive; then, there were few tourists to be annoyed by the change. With a duration clause of about 18 months, Mr. Smith thought motor service might be tried, provided the regulations as to speed and competent drivers were most stringent. He should vote for a light touch.

In clause 1 (1) the blank provided for the weight of the car unladen was filled in "two" tons, Mr. Outbridge declared in answer to a question from Mr. H. W. Watlington as to why "two" instead of "three" as in the former measure, that there appeared to be a desire to run a light weight car.

Mr. A. Blackburn Smith gave some interesting information as to the weights of various American cars: The Overland 2350 lbs., the new model Ford 1408 lbs., and other cars ranging from 2350 to 1500 lbs. weight, stating that in the list he gave there were nine cars under 1½ tons weight. Mr. Smith moved to amend the sub-section by inserting "1½" in the first blank above referred to, which motion was lost.

Mr. Perinchief wanted to know if cars of such light weight would include passenger cars and the answer was in the affirmative. The Ford "J" cars, he said, were said, carried 14; but Mr. Spurling was inclined to believe that in that case there would be a tight squeeze. Ten or twelve would be nearer the right number.

Mr. Watlington asked the weight of the Scarlet Runner and Mr. Spurling replied "It weighed 4,000 lbs. and it was comparatively speaking light car." Speaking from the industrial standpoint, Mr. Spurling believed that it would be a mistake to limit the cars to less than two tons in weight.

Why not have two weights provided, one for heavy cars, and one for passenger traffic and private cars. Mr. H. G. Hill expressed himself in favour of this suggestion, saying that the convenience of farmers should be studied, and business men would require heavier vehicles for delivery purposes.

## LT. GODET'S RAPPEE END

### German Major tells how Aviator's Machine fell in flames.

We are enabled, by the kindness of Mr. F. L. Godet, to publish the following copy of a translation from the German of the official statement received from the War Ministry at Berlin with regard to the death in an air combat of his son Lennock de Graf Godet, Royal Air Force.

The statement was sent to Mr. Godet by a friend residing in Switzerland who was acquainted with Count Zeppelin, and who appealed to him for assistance in tracing the missing aviator.

War Office,  
Central Intelligence Bureau  
Berlin, N.W.7.

16 August, 1918.

The Royal Prussian War Office begs respectfully to state in reply to the letter of the 11th instant that, according to a communication from the Flying Corps stationed at Charlottenburg.

Lieutenant D. G. Godet, Aviator, fell on the first day of June, 1918, (his machine) in flames.

His grave is on the border of the Forest near Wittingen north of Metz. Nothing further is known of him.

Graf Truverin,  
Major.

The Right Honourable,  
Count Conrad Zeppelin,  
Royal Warrant Chamberlain,  
(at present) Earl's Castle,  
near Ellwangen, Wurttemberg.

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## DROWNED IN RED HOLE.

### Reginald Paynter met his death while swimming at Red Hole on Sunday forenoon.

It is not known under what circumstances he lost his life but a companion saw him dive and come to the surface in distress. He could not get Paynter ashore but ran to summon help. When others came it was too late.

The dead man leaves a widow and two young children. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon and the burial was in St. Paul's Churchyard, Paget.

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## B.V.R.C.'S REWARDED FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD.

The Command Orders of yesterday contain the following:—  
"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the field to the undermentioned officers:—  
"25337 Pte. (L) C. A. H. Churn, Bermuda Vol. Rif. Corps.  
"25344 Pte. F. Medeiros, Bermuda Vol. Rif. Corps.  
"L.C. Churn and Pte. Medeiros have since been promoted to the rank of Sergeant."

Schools.—Owing to the epidemic of influenza, the Garrison Schools in this command will not re-open until further notice.

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## FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The Fourth Liberty Loan for six billion dollars is announced by the United States. The sale commences September 28th and closes October 19th.

Bonds bear interest from October 24th at 4½ per cent, payable semi-annually. They mature October 15th, 1928 but may be redeemed at pleasure of Government on or before Oct. 15, 1923 at par and accrued interest. They are exempt from taxation as to principal and interest, except estate or inheritance taxes and graduated additional income taxes commonly known as surtaxes.

The terms of payment are 10% on or before Oct. 19, 20% Nov. 2, Dec. 19 and Jan. 16, balance 30% Jan. 30, with accrued interest. Subscriptions may be secured through the American Consul General in Hamilton.

The full text of the new American Revenue bill may be seen at the office of the U.S. Consul General.

The maximum speed limit was placed at 15 miles an hour and minimum limit 8 miles, although Mr. Hastings Outbridge said a good pair of horses could do better than that.

Considerable discussion took place over motor cycles and although "motor cycles" was commended and "motor cars" found favour with some members, it was thought that motor cycles should be prohibited.

There were some amendments suggested and the Committee rose at the 19th clause and reported progress. The Bill will remain in committee on Wednesday next.

On that day the proposal to make certain improvements to the S.S. "Segura" will be taken up. The matter was fully dealt with in a Message from the Governor, No. 36.

Dr. Outbridge moved that a Message be sent to the Governor to ask that enquiry be made as to how the prevailing epidemic was introduced into Bermuda, so that the total weight of the conveyance would be the people is 2800lbs.